Remarks

Claims 1-6, 9-19 and 22-32 are pending in the present application and are rejected.

Claim 29 and 30 are amended to depend from claim 28. Claim 29 is amended to remove "the an ethylene glycol dicyclopentyl ether acrylate is present in an amount from about 5 weight percent to about 80 weight percent" as a component.

1. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 29 and 30 are amended to depend from claim 28. Claim 29 is amended to remove "the an ethylene glycol dicyclopentyl ether acrylate is present in an amount from about 5 weight percent to about 80 weight percent" as a component. Accordingly the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph is now moot.

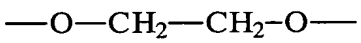
2. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1-6, 9-11, 13, 15-19, 22-25, 27 and 29-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sack et al (4,309,486).

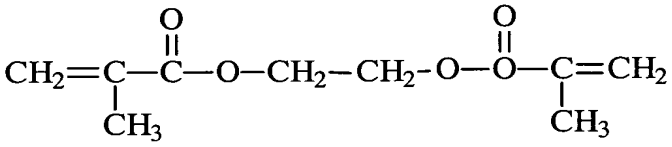
Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for the following reasons. In support of the present rejection, the Examiner states:

> Sack et al teach that the unsaturated pre-polymers **may be polyether acrylates** and specifically discloses ethylene glycol dimethacrylate (Sartomer SR 206) in Example 3 (see column 3, lines 22-25).
>
> Office Action dated September 15, 2005 (emphasis added)

Applicant respectfully points out to the Examiner that Sartomer SR 206 is not a polyether. Sartomer SR 206 has the following linkage:

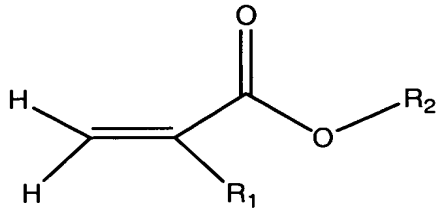


which is part of two ester groups:

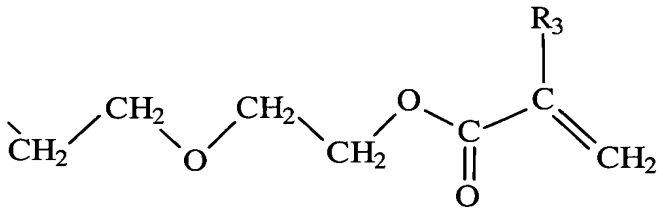


(see the Sartomer literature attached herewith as Exhibit A).

The present invention utilizes an acrylate oligomer described by formulae I and II:



I



II

In the present invention the linkage between two ester groups is:

—O—CH_2—CH_2–O—CH_2-CH_2—O—

Clearly, this linkage is different from that disclosed by Sack. For at least this reason, claims 1-6, 9-11, 13, 15-19, 22-25, 27 and 29-32 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Sack et al.

Claims 14, 26 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sack et al. as applied to claims 1-6, 9-1 l, 13, 15-19, 22-25, 27 and 29-32 above, and further in view of Robson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,045,416).

The deficiencies of Sack et al. are set forth above. Robson also fails to disclose monomoer acrylates with the linkage of the present invention. Accordingly, claims 14, 26 and 28 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Sack et al. as applied to claims 1-6, 9-11, 13, 15-19, 22-25, 27 and 29-32 above, and further in view of Robson et al.

Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shustack (U.S. Patent No. 5,128,387) in view of Robson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,045,416).

Claim 29 is amended to depend form claim 28 which has been shown to be allowable. Accordingly, claim 29 is also allowable.

2. **Double Patenting**

Claims 1-6, 9-19 and 22-32 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting.

Upon indication of allowable subject matter, Applicant will execute a suitable Terminal Disclaimer.

Conclusion

Applicant has made a genuine effort to respond to each of the Examiner's rejections in advancing the prosecution of this case. Applicant believes that all formal and substantive requirements for patentability have been met and that this case is in condition for allowance, which action is respectfully requested. If a telephone or video conference would help expedite allowance or resolve any additional questions, such a conference is invited at the Examiner's convenience.

No additional fee is believed to be due as a result of the filing of this paper. However, any fees or credits may be applied to deposit account 02-3978 as authorized by the original transmittal letter in this case. If a telephone or video conference would help expedite allowance or resolve any additional questions, such a conference is invited at the Examiner's convenience.

Respectfully submitted,

Roy C. Krohn

By _____
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Reg. No. 47,010
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Date: 1/17/06

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Attachment

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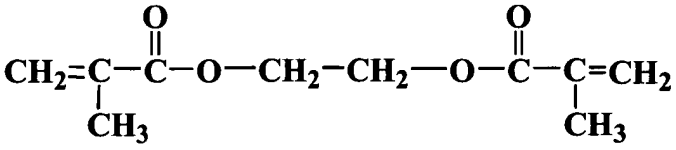
product bulletin: SR-206

ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE



DESCRIPTION
SR-206, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, is a colorless, high boiling difunctional monomer for use in free radical polymerization.

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS
High boiling
Low viscosity
Colorless

PERFORMANCE PROPERTIES
Weatherability
Chemical & water resistance
Hardness
Heat resistance
Abrasion resistance

SUGGESTED APPLICATIONS
Acrylics; plastics; elastomers
Adhesives
Plastic coatings
Electronics
Microencapsulant emulsion coatings

SR-206

TYPICAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Functionality	2
Appearance	Clear liquid
Inhibitor, ppm.	70 HQ
Solvent, wt.%	0.1
Water, wt.%	0.2
Acid, wt.%	0.1
Color, APHA (G=Gardner scale)	25
Specific Gravity @ 25 °C	1.049
Viscosity, cps.	6 @ 25C
Refractive Index	1.4522
Surface Tension, dynes/cm.	33.1
Molecular Weight	198
Flash Point, °C	123

TOTAL